VOL. LXI.---NO. 115.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 24. 1893.—COPYRIGHT, 1893, BY THE SUN PRINTING AND PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

GLADSTONE'S ATTITUDE ON NAVAL MATTERS CRITICISED.

Mis Own Party Doos Not Unitedly Support Him and the War Scare Increases-Str Charten Dithe Save England is the Most Unpopular of the Great Powers-Trouble Threatened Between Turkey and Russia -Opening of the First Section of the Conso Railroad-War on the Bucket Shops-Mr. Croable Permitted to Retain the Love Letters of His Palse Sweetheart - An American Cirl Prosecutes a Theatrical Swindler-There is No Harm in Kissing the Girls of Molland on the Streets,

LONDON, Dec. 23.-The action and language of the Liberal Government this week have en-Mrely failed to check the popular war scare. The effect has been, if anything, to increase the panic. It must be said also, that Gladstone is not supported in his present position by the solid Liberal party. Many of his fol-lowers are much displeased because he insisted upon making imperial defence a party

It is generally admitted in the Liberal ranks that the Grand Old Man has suffered a serious loss of public confidence, which will have disastrous consequences unless offset by a vigorous naval policy.

Government was fortunate enough to mscape Thursday's bye election with the loss of only half of its majority. It is doubtful if the seat could have been retained if Mr. Harcourt's retraction of the statement that the Lords of the Admiralty supported the Government in saying that naval supremacy would be maintained under the present plans had been made public in time. It was this ascertion in Tuesday's debate which was the strongest point of the Government case. The permanent officers of the Admiralty compelled Mr. Harcourt to withdraw it. Indeed, it is fair o assert that the naval Lords quite agree that British naval supremacy is fast disappearing. Harcourt's explanation removed entirely the reassuring effect of the Government speeches. Public feeling is heightened by the report that Harcourt withdrew Tuesday's sanguine assertions under pressure of the threatened resignation of the entire Board of Sea

Many believe that Sir Charles Dilke touched the only real reason justifying the war scare when he said in Tuesday's debate: The most dangerous illusion any inhabitant of the United Kingdom can have is that

we are a popular power. We are probably the

most unpopular of the great powers."

It is the strong and growing anti-English sentiment, especially in France, which leads many observers, ignorant of state secrets, to fear that England will soon need all the naval power she can get. These secking elues to the intentions of the possible encmies of Great Britain have their eyes fixed on Constantinople this week. The most canieky despatches from the Turkish capital are printed in the principal London newspa-A prominent military authority is quoted as asserting that Constantinople is as completely at the mercy of the illussians as 12 she were totally unarmed. Private advices received to-day say that the tension is greater than since the hours just before the conclusion. of the peace of San Stefano in 1878. There is added the usual cry of "Wolf!" which, so often repeated, no longer alarms. It is on all hands believed that the present position is impossible for more than a few weeks.

Everybody knows that the Sultan's excuse for not receiving the proposed visit of the Russian Admiral Avilan a few weeks ago was only a pretext for keeping the Admiral away from the capital. It is also admitted that the Rus-

sian ships can pass the Bosporus at pleasure and join the Mediterranean squadron.

It is rather odd that the microbes of the naval searce have crossed the Channel and attacked the Frenchmen, though not so violently as the English. Clemenceau's exposure of Lady Mabel told the Judge that she had no of his criticisms are believed by foreign criticisms are believed by of weakness, and their strength is quite problematical. This is proved again to-day, when one of England's finest battle ships, the Resolute, assigned to take the place of the Victoria Mediterranean squadron, put back to was feared she would founder. One man was before she salls again.

ment will adopt naval defence measures fully

Lord Salisburr's speech in the upper House, during the debate on Indian finance, is regarded as a definite pronouncement in favor destined to have momentous consequences. Sanguine bimetallists predict the early inclusion of their currency schome as a plank of the orthodox Tory platform; but that is scarcely probable until the numerous Tory | costs. monometallists have been converted. The subject acquired considerable prominence in the Accrington election contests, but that is scarcely to be wondered at, because Lancashire has long been the stronghold of bimetallism. Even the Liberal newspapers of that county are compelled, owing to the pressure of local opinion, to keep an open mind on currency matters, and some of them at present are giving considerable space to the discussion of the and committed for trial without ball. stiver problem. The Liverpool Past, an influential Liberal organ, gave prominence yesterday to a letter advocating the adoption by England and her dependencies and the United States of a second, or silver international standard, without relation to the first, or gold standard, "all contracts made through gold currency being settled by gold currency, and all contracts made by the in ternational dollar enropey being settled by the international dollar currency, the latter Loing the silver dollar divisible into one hun-

gred cents! Unfortunately for the silver people, intelligent popular interest in the currency quesion is practically confined to Lancashire and a part of York-hire. The Rimetallia League has worked hard for several years to arouse public opinion; but outside of the two countles. named it has not made the slightest apparent impression, sithough it has spent a lot of money on salaried lecturers and free liter-

Further representations have been made to are helpless. Government respecting the dangerous floating dereliets in the Atlantic. Among the latest is a weighty resolution passed at a meeting of the Council of the Mercantile Mu-Service Association. The impression grows that the disvernment will have to yield will open negotiations with the United States Navy Department with a view to combined | male immigration. action in the summer months.

The opening of the first section of the Congo. rational passed almost unnoifeed in this country, chieffy because it is due to Belgian enterprise; but for all that, British traders already realize the wast possibilities involved, and are actively preparing to obtain a share of the new trade. The road at present extends from

the chief European ports, and two British and one German steamship line have made Matadi a port of call. It is confidently predicted that Congo boom is about to commence, and that King Leopold will soon be within measurable distance of reward for his courage and patience.

A committee of the London Stock Exchange is at present elaborating a plan to abolish or at least cripple the bucket-shop business. There is reason to believe that the Home Sec retary is seriously considering the feasibility of submitting to the House of Commons, next session, a bill for the sole object of carrying out such measures. It is almost certain to pass, all parties agreeing that the evil aimed at is great. The Growing case, in the Bank-ruptcy Court this week, revealed the scandalous fact that one bucket shop keeper has traded mainly on the credulity of country parsons, governesses, and the like, under fifteen different names and addresses, since 1888, receiving thousands of pounds from ama-

teur speculators, yet never engaging in a single bona fide Stock Exchange transaction. The attention of the Public Prosecutor has been called to this and many similar cases almost as flagrant, but in vain-The law is apparently powerless to touch such scoundrels. Members of the Stock Exchange naturally clamor that something be done to stop the operations of unlicensed rivals, who. just now, are getting an undue proportion of what little speculative business is transacted

in these hard times.

The verdict of "not provon" in the trial of Mr. Monson on the charge of murdering Lieut. Hambrough meets unanimous popular approvat. The evidence, day by day, was followed. with intense interest throughout the kingdom. The principal point of public criticism is that such a verdict ought not to make it impossible to try the accused man again. The case before an English jury would have resulted in acquittal or disagreement. The latter would be more popular because it would more evidence, such as the discovery of Scott who so mysteriously disappeared.

The outlook for Parliament, after the brief Christmas recess, is not interesting. The House will dispose of the Parish Councils bill about Jan. 20. Then there will probably be a fortnight's holiday while the Lords act on the measure. If Parliament resumes on Feb. 5 it will probably be prorogued in the following week. The Lords will meet on Jan. 12, when they will try to compromise the Employers' Liability deadlock by substituting McLaren's

will try to compromise the Employers Lisbility deadlock by substituting McLaren's contracting-out amendment for their own. If they are unsuccessful, they may yield altogether and pass the bill as it came from the House of Commons in order not to give the Government material for a campaign against the upper branch.

The comedy of the week has been Lady Mabel Sieviers's attempt to compel a former lover. Capt. Crosbies, to give back her love letters. She is probably sorry she asked for them, at least in a law court. She is the sister of the Marquis of Allesbury. In September, 1892, Crosbies awin a newspaper an announce ment of the marriage of Lady Mabel, to whom he had been engaged for several months. Next day he received a letter breaking off the engagement. The society papers printed reports that the match was broken of because the Captain's motives were merconary. Lady Mabel told the Judge the same thing when she asked him to compel amount of the construction, required to pay judgments which are required to pay judgments w

Judges on the bench, was indignant. He thus passed judgment upon both the moral and legal right of discarded lovers to retain their sweethearts' letters:

There are some letters that every honor-Queenstown, unable to face the heavy seas. It | able, right-feeling man would desire to return; but when charges are made against washed overboard, several were injured, and him, and when an engagement is broken the damage to the ship will require repairs off on the day before the lady's marbefore she sails again.

It may be assumed that the French Governparagraphs written in the society papers which are utterly discreditable, I confess that as vigorous as any Gladstone may recommend | I am not in any way surprised that the gentieman should wish to keep those lotters which show these statements to be unfounded. If any authority could be shown that the loveletters should be given up, that might be another matter; but that could hardly be when of international bimetallism. It is possibly the letters were written to a man by one who subsequently accuses him, and the very letters in question show the accusations not to be

The judgment was for the defendant, with

An American young woman, Miss Hazel Coleman of New York, has set a good example by prosecuting one of the horde of swindlers who prey upon those who are seeking histrionfe honors. She paid a fellow \$20 to get her a small part at the Comedy Theatre. The next week she found that she had been deceived and that there were many other victims. The swindler was arrested restorday

Mr. Labouchere finds a good deal of popular support in his opposition tota further grant of \$50,000 a year to the Duke of haze-Coburg (the Duke of Edinburgh) now that he has be come a German prince. The Government has yielded to the request of the royal family on the ground that the Duke finds his German estate so encumbered that he is still in abso lute need of an allowance from the British treasury. There will probably be a lively de tate when the matter comes again before Parliament

Somehody unearthed an uncut copy of the igital sixpensy pamphiet edition of Gray's "Llogy," printed by the author in 1751, which sold on Wednesday for \$370. The first edition of the "Vicar of Wakefield" brought \$270. Smok-less powder has been followed by the invention of a fog creator. A German named Beilim has made a shell which he declares will plungs the troops at whom it is almod into almost complete darkness. The smoke will also make the men cough, sneeze, and cry till they

All Europe is talking about the decision of the Court of Appeals of Holland in a case of assault by a roung man who kissed an unwilling girl in a street of Utrecht. The Judges dismissed the case, declaring that "to kiss a person cannot be an offence, as it is in the pressure, and in the spring the Admiralty | nature of a warm mark of sympathy." The authorities of Holland are expecting a large

> 200 Gut of 3,000 Are Ili of Grip. MAUGH CHUNK, Pa., Dec. 23.-Weatherly, a town of about 3,000 inhabitants, has at prosent over three hundred eases of grip. T deaths occurred resterday from the discusse

Open for Flor da Trollie. heat in the road at present extends from Matadito Kenre, and thence will be pushed as rapidly as resident as tossible to Stanley Pool. The Deshie half parties and France with through Stephne tax in the New No. 4 House, with Bry Call, 810, Bushed and Deshie half parties with through Stephne tax in the New No. 4 House, with Bry Call, 810, Bushed and Deshie half parties with through Stephne tax. It is come tax. It is not and 210 Mountains and Tampa. Bastoff office water for beyonds parties with through taxables of the New No. 4 House, with Bry Call, 810, Bushed and Stephne tax. It is not and 210 Mountains and Tampa. Bastoff office water for beyonds parties for beyonds parties for beyonds parties for beyonds parties.

RECEIVERS FOR ATCHISON.

UNABLE TO SUPPORT ITS SUBSIDIARY LINES

Obligations Majuring on dan, I Which the Company Cannot Meet-Securities Amounting to \$240,000,000 Involved-More than 9,000 Miles of Track, Extending Through Fourt-en States-President Retahart, Director McCook, and Mr. Wilson of Topeka Put in Charge by a United States Judge.

LITTLE ROCK, Dec. 23.-Judge Henry C. Caldwell, in Chambers, has appointed Joseph W. Reinhart, John J. McCook, and Joseph C. Wilson receivers of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé system.

A special train consisting of a private coach and one baggage car which left St. Louis on a forced run at 2 o'clock this morning entered the Union Station at 1 P. M. to-day. It contained a party of twelve or fifteen men representing the Union Trust Company of Now York, the Mercantille Trust Company of New York, and the attorneys of the railway com-

Immediately on the arrival of the train the passengers harried to the United States Court building, where at 2 o'clock they met Judge Henry C. Caldwell of the Eighth District Court, who received them at Chambers. A bill was presented applying for a receiver to take charge of properties of the Santa Fé system. The party brought with them George S. Haritt, clark of the United States Court of Kansas at Topoka, with whom the papers were filed, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Rallway Company being a Kansas corporation. Bossing of Bossington, Judges Smith and Dallas of Topeka, representing the Union Trust Company; Judge George IL Peck, the general solicitor of the Santa Fé system; Judge E. D. Kenna, general solicitor of the St. Louis and allow a retrial after an opportunity to collect | San Francisco Radiway; Charles B. Alexander, of Alexander & Green, New York attorneys, and Major Morrill, Vice-President of the 'Frisco,

were among the gentlemea present. The visitors were received behind closed doors and were with the Judge up to 5:30 P.M. doors and were with the Judge up to 5:30 P.M. George R. Peck authorized the United Press representative to say that Judge Caidwell and acted on the bills on behalf of the Mercantile Trust Company and the 1 nion Trust company, the former on the part of the St. Louis and san Francisco, and the latter for the Atchison, and that, although the bill had not yet been signed, three receivers would be appointed. The decree authorizes the receivers to take immediate possession of the relived and to operate the railway and such other railroad and to

600. The interest due on bonds by Jan. 1 is \$1,000.000 and the floating indeptedness about \$5,000.000. Judge Caliwell appointed the same receivers in both cases. The receivers are Joseph W. Leinhart. President of the Santa Fo system; Gun. John J. McCook of New York, general counsel of the santa Fo system, and Joseph C. Wilson of Topeka, who is now elerk of the United States District Court at Topeka, and has been twice Mayor of that city. The railroads asked for the appointment of Reinhart, McCook, and George A. Nickorson, one of the directors of the system. A supplementary bill will be filed on Jan. at Topeka, asking for a foreclosure." It is reported that the companies made a determined effort to have George A. Nickorson made one of the receivers, but the trust company attorneys objected and a compromise was made on Joseph C. Wilson.

St. Lette, Fos. 24.—The St. Louis and San Francisco Italiway, known as the Frisco ine, with its Löde mites of road, is a part of the Santa Fe system. having been absorbed thirteen months ago. The 'Frisco runs from M. Louis to Paris, Tex. and has branches to different parts of Missour, Arkansas, and the Indian Territory.

The company has a separate set of officers

forest parts of Missouri, Arkansas, and the indian Territory.

The company has a separate set of officers
and directors, but they are under the control
of the Santa Fa. This separate organization
is necessary in order to comply with State
and national statutes. The Frisco's earnings, debts, inferests, accounts, and
running exposes are computed in
the financial statements of the Santa
Io., and all its mileage, rolling stock,
and other holdings are included in the assets
of the parent system that have been turned
over to the receivers. Local officials express
surprise at the appointment of receivers, but
they say they expect no changes in officers
or details of the present management.

they say they expect no changes in officers or details of the present management.

The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company was incorporated in March, 1863, and the main line of 471 miles was opened in December, 1872. The system outside of this main line is made up of different corporations, whose securities, except in the case of the 84 Louis and ban Francisco and Colorado Midiand, are nearly all deposited under the bianket mortgare of the parent company. The total milesges is Midi miles, and the eastern terminiare Chicago and 84. Louis. To the west its ramifications extend through fourteen States and Territories, from Denver, Ogden, and San Francisco, and south to University and Fi Pase and totaymas in Mexico. It was advertised as the greatest railroad in the world and the enty railroad having its own tracks from Chicago and 84. Louis to California. There are few important points in all this vast territory that do not yield tribute to california. There are few important points in all this vast territory that do not yield tribute to informate the first attained and the gross carnings for the past fiscal year reached the summous stoad of \$4. Middle 17.

In 1850 the Atchison company secured control of the 84 Louis and Sanf ranking or allway, and in the same year the entire capital stock of the tolorado Midiand was purchased. By a resement made through the Atunita and Pasceller in 1850, it attained carticol of the Midiand was purchased. The chicago five ated Terminal Railway Company was formed in 1850 to farmish to the Atchison and other roads an entrance to the Southern Pascille into Pan. Francisco. The Chicago Five ated Terminal Railway Company was formed in 1850 to farmish to the Atchison and other roads an entrance to the special and purchased the real estate owned by the Atchison in the same part from 1852 to 1850 inchistre. These or each, in 1850 to per cent, in 1850 to per cent, in 1850 and none shale of the stock sold at 184 and in 1850 and none shale of the stock sold at 184 and in 1850 at its

is per cent. In cash and on per cent, in stock in 18st, a per cent, in 1887, be a per cent, in 1888, and none since hoveluber of the inst-trained year. In 1888 the stock sold at 18st, and in 1888 at 18st, the highest prices reached after 18st, when it sold in 18st, and 18st, and restreday at 11 the lowest point.

In its occurations the Atchison Company employs an army of man and connected with its instancial history are the names of men known throughout the financial order world. Allen Manyel died and as the matterings of the storm were beginning to be heard, and teached, history are the same of the storm were beginning to be heard, and teached, history are the storm were beginning to be heard, and teached, history and the storm were beginning to be heard, and teached, history and the winch of a property to which he had given almost his last moments.

Mr. Manyol was elected Proxident to succeed

William B. Strong, and in October, 1880, the reorganization plan, which was spoken of as one of the great financial events of the year, was announced. The plan, which did not include foreclosure, was received with favor and was virtually perfected before the end of the year. It provided for the issue of \$150,000,000 four per cent, general mortange bonds, and \$80,000,000 four per cent, general mortange bonds, and \$80,000,000 flar per cent, income bonds, and \$80,000,000 flar per cent, income bonds. Of the general mortange bonds \$130,140,000 are listed on the New York Stock Sachange. Interest on the income bonds has been paid as follows: In 1890,225 per cent.; In 1891, two per cent, and in 1800,225 per cent.

In April, 1892, it was announced that the company had decided to offer a second mortgage bond for the incomes, and a second mortgage covering all the property of the Atchian Commany was created. By its terms \$80,000,000 of class: A' bonds were to be given, in exchange for the income bonds and a further issue of class: B' bonds was provided for, bearing interest at 4 per cent, of which not more than \$2,000,000 can be issued in any one year. The class: A' bonds har interest at 2% per cent, until October, 1803; 3 per cent, until October, 1803; 3 per cent, until October, 1803; 3 per cent, until October, 1803, and then 4 per cent, until Materity. The feature of this conversion, which was much criticised at the time, was that it bound the company to pay interest, which had before been obligatory only if carned. Fractically, all of the incomes have been exchanged under the plan, there being now listed on the Stock Exchange \$77, 140,000 of class: A' bonds. The fixed charges alread of the stock under the plan of conversion for 1863-4 are \$10,700,000.

STATEMENT OF PRES. REINHART.

The Situation Due to the Patt in Value of Collateral Owned by the Company, President Reinhart of the Atchison system

has prepared the following circular: To the Bond and the that fees and Condition Atchieve, Papela and System of Regions thempson and System :

The directors of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad and the St. Louis and San Francisco Enliway companies, comprising, with their auxiliary owned and controlled lines, the railroad system of the Atchison. Topeka and Santa Fé Ballroad system. are compelled to announce that the sudden termination during the current week of pending negotiations for financial relief has caused temporary embarrassment to the companies and will prevent further payments of berrowed money now due and interest coupons of the several companies maturing Jan. 1. 1814, proxime, of all bonds or funded direct and guaranteed obligations, including the coupons of the general mortgage bonds of the Atchison. Topeks and Santa Fe insilipoid Company and of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company. The continued financial dearcession in America and Europe, with evinculent shrinkage in market priess of securities owned by the companies and secondariate and has brought about an enforced reduction of the floating debt, causing excessive demands upon the cash available from net earnings for interest requirements.

Under these circumstances, it becomes the duty of the directors to take such steps as may best conserve and protect the interests of the companies, their bond and stock holders, and creditors, and prevont the distinceration of the railroad system.

In view of the companatively small and temporary relief required in the present emergency considering the vagatifule of the railroad expense. temperary embarrassment to the companies

of the railroad system.

In view of the comparatively small and temporary railef required in the present emergency, considering the magnitude of the railway system involved, its carming power and resources, satisfactory physical condition and working organization, which relief cannot speedily be secured in the present depressed condition of financial affairs generally, the directors believe that the protection of the contrasthodid be invoked, and the executive and legal officers of the several companies have been authorized and instructed not to resist application for receivers, but to make answers setting forth the facts and admitting the situation and temporary embarrasement of the companies.

The Archison system as a whole, including the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway and all other auxiliary lines icomprising 9,345 miles of railroad) is amply able, even under the present adverse conditions to carma safe balance above its fixed anargue if railroad from floating debt, which is not greater at this time than eighteen months ago. The changed fluancial conditions and lower prices of securities owned by the companies and used as collateral has brought about the situation now reported.

The obligations of the companies are as follows:

be cannot exceedily be secured in the present depressed coulding of financia affairs generally, the directors believe that affairs generally, the directors believe that and the executive and local officers of the seven card companies have been authorized and instructed in to resist application for receivers, and not to resist application for receivers, and admitting the situation and temporary embarrasement of the companies. The Archison system as a whole including all other auxiliary lines icomprising 9.445 miles of railroad is amply able even under the present averse countions, to early a series of the present averse countions, to early a series than eighteen months ago. The changed cultime owned by the companies and used as descended the present of the companies are as follows obligations of the companies and with remittines for including the companies and the company that would not be suffered to the company that would not be eater the company that would not be entired by the company that would not survive and with remittines when the company that would not survive and the above obligations. The directors will promptly prepare and submit to the security holders and creditors in the company that would force the price of the company that would not survive and the constant of the company that would not survive and the constant of the company that would not survive and the constant of the company that would not survive and the constant of the company that would not survive and the constant of the company that would not survive and the constant of the company that would not survive and the constant of the company that would

GEN. BANKN'S MIND FAILING. Found Wandering Around Swampscott on

WALTHAM, Mass., Dec. 23.-There is no question but that the man who rode into Swampscott Friday night on a Lynn and Boston electric car, and who wandered around, not knowing where he was going, was Gen. N. P. Banks

of this place. He was taken to the police station, and there he established his identity, but it was not thought at first by the police of that place that

it was his right name. In investigating the case the officers found a woman who had been in the car and who ex-plained that the man had boarded the car in Boston about d o'clock, accompanied by two other mon, one of whom paid the fares. The

two men got off the car at Chelsea. On the strength of the General's statement. he was finally taken to Waitham by a Lynn

he was finally taken to Waitham by a Lybb policeman.

All these facts were verified to night by the police of this place and the members of the feererals family. A reporter was told to night that Gen. Sanks left his home on Main street. Waitham Iriday, shortly after noon.

As the time he was followed by an attendant, engaged for the purpose of watching the General but he accessed in chelling him, and then boarded a train on the Fitchburg Salirond, which took him to Roston.

It is supposed that the General wandered about the city until to clock, and then, thinking he would return to his home, took a car for fixed.

ing he would return to his home, took a car
for fight.

Ged. Earth's health would not allow his being interviewed, and it was said that the members of his family could asther no coherent details as to the identity of his companions, nor
of the intent of their attentions to him.

It is evident that Gen. Bunks's mind is not
so strong and clear as it was once, and that it
is fathing rapidly there is no doubt in the
minds of those who are intimately associated
with him from day to fay.

An evidence of the weaknessof his mind is
said to be seen by his frequent visits to the
police station, mistaking it for the public
library, and often he mistakes the library
building for the City Hall. His family is
greatly distressed over his condition.

The President Liber 16. "I find Cam's Donkway Fountain Fon very valuable as a signature god.

George Charleny

ROUND-UP OF THE INDICTED.

FORTY-FOUR PRISONERS AT POLICE BEADQUARTERS BEFORE 10 P. M.

Twenty-five Wern Election Inspectors-The Entire Board of One District in the Secand Assembly Arrested-Five Prisoners in the Tombs - Twenty-five Give Batt,

more men, indicted by the extraordinary Grand Jury for violation of the Election laws. were not given out until late yesterday fore-noon. Detectives Reilly and Von Gerichten were at the District Attorney's office at 11 o'clock, and shortly afterward were reenforced by a squad of detectives sent by Inspector McLaughlin from Police Head-

It was not expected then that many arrests would be made before Tuesday. During the afternoon Justice Barrett, after a conference with District Attorney Nicoll fixed the bail in election cases at \$2,500 for those indicted for felonies and \$1,000 for misdemeanors.

The detectives began to get to Police Headquarters with their prisoners about lunch time, and by 10 o'clock they had thirty-nine men there and five in the Tombs prison.

By half past three the detectives had brought in eight prisoners. All through the afternoon prisoners and detectives entered the Central Office. The prisoners were stowed away in the basement, and had just as uncomfortable a time as the late John I. Davenport could have given them.

The prisoners' friends got wind of the haul that was being made and came around to nelp them get bail. There has not been so lively a time in the halls of the building in some

months or such a display of tall hats. Those friends who came after dinner found their friends shut into a small room or corridor, with hardly enough room to draw a handkerchief or anything else from a rear pocket. It was known to the prisoners and their friends that Inspector McLaughlin would be at his office later in the evening, and that Judge Martine and Assistant District Attorney McIntyre would also be present to let them out on bail, so they would not have to spend Sunday and christmas in their close quarters. Early in the evening Andy Horn paced down the main corridor of the building. Soon after ex-liegister John Heilly came to see what was up. Then there was Lawyer James J. Walsh to see that any chance prisoners from the Second Assembly district were nicely treated. Police Justice McMahon also appeared and there were others.

Soon after U. Judge Martine reached Inspector McLaughlin's room, which was crowded so as to shock the Inspector when he appeared later and began to serviting the hall bonds. It was an impromptu sort of court that was held. There was a small table in the centre of the room, and jammed about it were noy McIntyre would also be present to let them

that was held. There was a small table in the centre of the room, and jammed about it were thirty or forty men.

Judge Martine got a seat at the table and summoned one of the bondsanen. Mr. Simon P. Flannery's name appeared on a number of bonds.

Mr. Flannery here?" queried the Judge. "Ah, yes, I know him myself. He will do."

Mr. Andrew Horn? Yes. I have taken his bond before." added Judge Martine, as he smiled pleasantly. Mr. Horn did the same, and honors were even. A batch of prisoners

false statement of caus ass and neglect of duty.

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Herrs, Rybolpit, 34, 51 Deshrusas atreet, repeating.

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EOBBED IN A HANSOM CAB.

Mr. Smith Met an Obliging Stranger-836 and a Diamond Pin Missing. A man who gave his name as James W. Smith and who said that he is in the plane business

at 80 Fifth avenue and lives at 469 Clinton avenue. Brooklyn, was the victim of a robbery last night according to his own story.

He was found at 10:30 o'clock by Policemen Repper lying in the street under the feet of a cab horse at Thirty-first street and Broadway. Pepper picked Smith up, but him back in the enb, and ordered the cab driven to the West

Thirtleth street station. There the cabman said he was James Shorten. He had his cab outside Mould's saloon, in Proadway, near Thirty-third street, when Mr. Smith came out of the maloon. He staggered across the sidewalk and fell

his feet, lifted him into the cab, got in himself, and told the driver to go on.
Mr. Smith gave his address in Brooklyn.

The cab drove down Broadway as far as Milligan's, and there the stranger, whem the cal-man describes as a tall, fine-looking man, with a sandy moustache, yelled to the cabman to stop, and as he slowed up the stranger jumped

"He'll give you his address," said the stranger, and he disappeared. and saw his fare lying on the floor of the cab. Cabby drove up to the curb and helped Mr. Smith to the sidewalk.

Then it was discovered that he had been robbed. Mr. Smith said he had lost \$300 and a scarf pin worth \$150. It was a cat's ere stone, surrounded by diamonds. Detectives of the Thirtleth street station are looking for the stranger.

It is stated that Mr. Smith's real name is French.

BRAVE ALICE KENNEDY.

Badly Burned in Saving Her Pather, Whose Santa Cians Costume Caught Pire. New BRUNSWICE, Dec. 23. - Brave Alice Konnedy, the prottiest school teacher in Middlesex county, lies in agony to-night, at the home of her father, James Kennedy, of George's Road, near here. Her arms and hands are swathed in big bandages, and her face is marked by the burns she received last night in attempt-

ing to save her father's life. Mr. Kennedy took the part of Santa Claus at the Sunday school entertainment at the George's Boad Baptist Church. The schoolroom was crowded. It was Mr. Kennedr's duty to take the presents for the pupils from the Christmas tree. He wore a light costume covered with cotton batting to represent snow. The cotton took fire from one of the candles on the tree, and in an instant the whole cos-

tume was in blaze.

Miss Kennedy was the first to realize her father's danger. She rushed forward from her seat at the plane and, with her arms, sought to smother the flames. Then she pulled the burning clothing from his back. While she was doing this her own dress caught fire. The audience sat still as if in a trance. No one thought to help her until Mr. Kennedy was well out of danger. Then Miss Kennedy fell in a faint.

Mr. Kennedy's halr and evebrows

at Sheffield, Mass, just over the Columbia county line, went up stairs with a lighted candle. The flames came in contact with some clothing which hung in the stairwar, and a fire resulted. The flames spread rapidly.

Mrs. Rorabach and Miss Minnie Bartholomew, a domestic, escaped to the house of a neighbor to make an alarm. The daughter ida stayed behind to try and extinguish the flames, and urge her father to escape with her. The old man, who was over 70 years of age, was enveloped in fire and stupefied with smoke. Miss Rorabach dragged him to the open window, but he was so overcome that he could not jump, and sank helpless to the floor. The daughter, after suffering severe burns, jumped from the window. The building was burned to the ground, and the old man's body was found later in the ruins.

FIRE IN A WASHINGION HOTEL.

Several Congressmen Driven Out and Competed to Seek Other Quarters.

Washington, Dec. 23.—A fire broke out in the top story of the Hamilton House, corner of Fourteenth and K streets, at 10:20 o'clock toppigit. It was confined to that story.

Fourteenth and K streets, at 10:30 o'clock tonight. It was confined to that story.

The damage by water exceeds that done by
fire, the whole house being thoroughly
drenched. None of the occupants was inlight though several who had retired early,

In the papers in both suits was made upon Mr.

Allen at the same time, ite has retained William E Osborn of 20 Court street Brooklyn,
as his counsel, and will contest both suits. jured, though acceral who had retired early, in their haste to escape, appeared in scanty

costumes and left their clothing behind. The explosion of a lamp is said to have caused the fire. The damage is about \$15,000. A dozen Congressmen, among them Mesars. Holman of Indiana, Dingley of Maine, Milliken of Maine, Marvin of New York, Perkins of Icwa, Sherman of New York, and Senator Frye of Main, lodged at the Hamilton and are to-night, with the other boarders, seeking quarters at other hotels.

NEARLY KILLED BY GAS.

Henry K. Gilman Removed from 1,767 Broadway to Rossevell Hospital,

No Christman and New York's Tobin should be without a bottle of &r. Bearry's Angustura Eitlers, the world renewhest appeared of exquisite mator. Busture of communicate—Join MRS. HINDRICKSON-ALLEN.

SHE WANTS A DIFORCE AS A COMMON LAW WIFE FROM MR, ALLEN,

At the Same Time Mr. Hindrickson Wants \$100,000 from Mr. Atlen for Altenating Her Affections from Him-Engaged to Al-

len Before She Married Bladrickson,

Joseph K. Hindrickson, a wealthy resident of Huntington, I. L. and the owner of large tracts of Long Island property, has just brought sult in the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, against George Allen of Brooklyn, a still wealthler real estate man, for allenating the affections of his wife, Caroline. Mr. Hindrickson figures the damage done to his heart at against the horse. At this moment an oblig-ing stranger appeared, helped Mr. Smith to fact that the half, whose affections Mr. Allen is accused of having alienated, is at present the wife of Mr. Alien, or, at least, has long passed as such. Prior to her marriage, or quasi marriage, to Mr. Allen, she had been the wife of Mr. Hendrickson, and prior to becom-ing his wife had been engaged to Mr. Allen.

Mr. Hindrickson first met her in 1859, when she was attending the Academy of Roslyn, at Roslyn, Long Island. She was then 16 years old. She was engaged to Mr. Allen, then a young but wealthy contractor. Her flance, how-The cabman opened the door of the hansom | ever, became involved in some sort of trouble with a woman at Min-cia, and his sweetheart promptly declared the engagement off. In a moment of pique and disappointment, it is said, she then yielded to the persuasions of Mr. Hindrickson, and became his wife on May 11, 1850.

Mr. Allen, however, was not discouraged in his suit by the fact that the woman of his choice had cast him off, and, as his present wife alleges, continued to force his attentions upon her. According to her statement he addressed several letters to her, in which he urged her to leave har husband and return to urged her to leave har husband and return to him. He also, she says, took her out sleigh rights and driving frequently visited places of amassment with her in New York, bronk-irn, and elsewhere, and, in short, was as devoted in his attentions as any unsaarried woman could have desired. This sort of thing apparently kept up for a good many years. In any event, on May 25, 1839, 268, Hindrickson left her husband and went to live with Allen at the tourneretal hotel in New York city, subsequently moving to 422 Clinton street, Brooklyn.

For some reason or other Mr. Hindrickson and the live.

For some reason or other Mr. Hindrickson and not at once aprily for a divorce, but let the matter drag along for three or four years. A divorce, however, was granted to him on March 14, 1891, and on that date his former wife was thus placed in a position to legally become the wife of the man with whom she had lived for five reers. So far, however, as is apparent from the papers in the case, no marriage was chebrated, but the former Mrs. Hindrickson and Allen, it is alleged, were everywhere known as man and wife, and thus Mrs. Allen asserts, she became his common law wife.

Mrs. Alien asserts, she became his common law wife.

About the time he obtained his divorce Mr. Hindrickson threatened to bring a damage suit against Alien for alienating his wife's affections. Mrs. Hindrickson-Alien, however, interceded with him, she declares, and persuaded him not to make a bad matter worse by further ventilating it in the courts. In return for this service she says Alien presented her with a house and farm in Maryland. This trosent was a more bagetells for Alien, who has large realty holdings on Long Island and in New York city, Brooklyn, Newport, and Maryland. He has a steam yeach and fast trotters, and is, it is said, well known both in Brooklyn and saratoga as a politician and man around town.

afaint.

Mr. Kennedy's hair and eyebrows were singed and his face and hands were badly briened. Mes Kennedy suffered for yourself.

Mes Kennedy suffered for yourself.

A DAUGHTER'S HEROISM.

Mies Rorsback Dies of Enjuries Received.

While Trying to Save Her Father.

Kingston, N. Y., Dec. 23.—Miss Ida V. Rorabach died last night of injuries received while trying to save the life of her aged father. She was an accomplished and popular young lady, and niece of Assemblyman-elect Jacob H. Hoysradt of Ancram. A few evenings ago John C. Rorsbach, a well-to-do farmer living at Sheffeld, Mass., just over the Columbia county line, went up stairs with a lighted candle. The flames came in contact with some light of his property of the property of money and spont t with a gay company and at last, on Nov. 28 last, Mrs. Allen brought a suit against him for absolute divorce in the Suprome Court, the papers of the property of money and last, on Nov. 28 last, Mrs. Allen brought a suit against him for absolute divorce in the Suprome Court, the papers of the property of money and spont t with a gay company and at last, on Nov. 28 last, Mrs. Allen brought a suit against him for absolute divorce in the Suprome Court, the papers of the himself of the Commercial Hotel. Savage, Ocean City, Mid.; the Contact with the live were story, she passed as his wife. So far am oney matters were concerned Mrs. Allen had no trouble. Her husband, or alleged husband, had plenty of money and spont t with a gay company and at last, on Nov. 28 last, Mrs. Allen brought a suit against him for absolute divorce in the Suprome Court, the papers of the first himself with a suprome court, the papers of the himself with a light of the live had to the life of her aged father. She was an accomplished and popular volume to the life of her aged father. She was an accomplished and popular volume to the life of her aged father. She was an accomplished and popular volume to the life of her aged father. She was an accomplished and popular volume to the life of her aged

IT WAS CASH HILL TOOK.

Helped Himself from the Bundles, but Laft the Tickets All Right.

The embezzlement of \$42,000 by Lowis A. Hill, the receiving teller of the St. Nicholas bank, made much talk in Wall street. Hill was an old schoolmate of William J. Gardner, the cashier of the bank. He was not known to have any bad habits. All of the banking people were interested in ascertaining how a receiving teller in a brokers' bank could get

away with \$42,000. It turned out that the paying teller of the Henry K. Gilman Removed from 1.767

Broadway to Rosseveit Honottal.

Henry K. Gilman, a real estate agent, who has his office and lives in the apartment house at 1.707 Frontway, or which he is the manazer, went to bad on Fricky night with a cold, leaving word that he wanted to be called early on Faturday morning, having some repairs to attend to.

The boil boy went up to his room at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. The door was closed, but not locked. The room was full of gas, which had estated from an onen burner, and Mr. Gilman was unconscious on the bed.

Roosevelt Heacital is close by and he was carried there. He was nearly gons, but under secretic treatment he revived, and the dorlors say that he will recever. He was still as deaped condition last night and more than sergyman in Finching.

House, Gongred, and Robied by Massac Men.

Lyna, hee 25.—Early this evening three backed men entered the house of Mather House, along and garging both Minor and his son's sife, who were aloned in this county, and after the Such-Treasury stoven years ago. Minor, a retired and wealthy farmer, living that more than a secreted in a bureau drawer, and a fer securing it the robbers got away without leaving the late of the security bank had only a small safe, and that Hill had a little compartment of his own. In which was